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#### Income Tax Figures for Chairman Kitchin to Study.

The Government's official analysis of the income tax for 1916 by occupational classes does not, of course, give any idea of the tax payments which were due to be in before midnight last Saturday. The whole taxation scheme for 1917, payments on which are just now closed, was so changed from 1916 that the analysis throws no light on the question of who paid what on or before last Saturday. But the total of the 1916 incomes in excess of \$3,000 can give and does give a very exact idea of where Chairman KITCHIN, or any other superheated sectionalist, has got to stop short in trying to make the territory north of Mason and Dixon's line pay for the war; in trying also to make particular elements in that territory pack the

That Government analysis shows that the total income out of which income taxes were collected for 1916 was a little more than six and a quarter billions of dollars. Mind you, this represented all incomes in excess of \$3,000 a year. It took in not merely the bankers, the men heavily invested in railroads, the owners of enormously valuable real estate, the big manufacturers and merchants; it took in the mine owners and operators, brokers, insurance agents, farmers, all professional men - lawyers, judges, architects, physicians, editors, authors actors, engineers, musicians, professors, teachers, clergymen-everything above the \$3,000 line.

whole load.

Those income tax returns for 1916 show that of the whole six and a quarter billions of income subject to taxation something more than \$2,000,of \$100,000 a year or more. About alone, in annual carnings below \$3,000 a man, count two and a quarter billions of dollars a year.

Not even Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN, WE dare say, imagines that the persons between \$3,000 and \$10,000 a year who paid for 1916 on about \$1,600. 000,000 of income can live now with out any income at all. Not even Mr CLAUDE KITCHIN, we dare say, imagines they do not need to feed, clothe and shelter themselves and families Not even Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN, We dare say, imagines that those with incomes in excess of \$100,000 a year can do without any income at all. But if Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN does believe these things, it isn't going to get for the Treasury the revenue that doesn't exist. If from every person in the United States whose income is tu excess of \$3,000, whether it is an income of \$3,100 or of \$1,100,000, Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN Is permitted to take every penny of such income, it isn't going to make a dent in the war bills. If Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN leaves nothing at all to anybody unless his income is below \$250 a month, why even then the Treasury, needing for the year of 1919 some \$24,000,000,000.

would get only a quarter of it. This Government analysis of the income tax for 1916, with its identification of the total national income above the mark of \$3,000 a year, emphasizes what THE SUN has been pointing out to Mr. KITCHIN and to those like him, that the bulk of the national income---some \$40,000,000,000 -is not in sums above \$10,000 a year. not above \$5,000, not above \$3,000 a year. It is in earnings below \$3,000 a year. More than half of it is in earnings below \$3,000 a year; more than two-thirds of it below \$3,000 a year; more than three-quarters of it below \$3,000 a year.

If out of the \$40,000,000,000 a year of national income the Government is going to call this year for \$24,000,-000,000 in tax payments and in bond subscriptions, either it will get the greater part of that \$24,000,000,000 from the rank and file of the Amer ican people or it will not get it at all. It isn't anywhere else to get.

## Plattsburg.

Platisburg is to be abandoned as the site of a training camp for officers because it is climatically less than is the neighborhood of Peters-

This is the officially assigned rea-

sion to eliminate the New York cotablishment from its list of schools for candidates for commissions.

It will undoubtedly be useless to protest against this manifestation of military wisdom and meteorological erudition. However, we earnestly advise any

resident of Plattsburg who may be

tempted to quit his present domicile and betake himself to the vicinity of the spot favored above his home by the War Department, to read once more the history of the civil war before his final determination is made. And if the reminiscences of the soldiers of that long past conflict do not convince him that Plattsburg surpasses Petersburg as a place of summer and winter habitation, by all means let him lock up his house and journey to the south in search of first hand knowledge; but let him keep

#### The Comfort.

When it was first reported that the unval hospital ship Comfort might be sent to sea protected only by the hope that the Germans would respect her character and spare ber, THE SUN directed attention to the fact that the Imperial German Government had already accused the United States of abusing the Red Cross by transporting combatants under it. The charge was false, but had the original plan for the Comfort been carried out and had she been torpedoed it would unquestionably have been cited as justication of the German outrage.

The correctness of our opinion is indicated by the fact that the Lokal Anzeiger has afready begun to question the outgoing cargo of the Comfort, which it "greatly fears" might include "American flying men and a few dozen airplanes." The Lokal Anseiger's logic is plain. It knows that Germany would not hesitate to misuse the Red Cross, and it can conceive of no nation whose honor is not as low as Germany's.

It has been asserted that the navy may not carry out its original intention with regard to the Comfort. THE SUN hopes that no unnecessary risk will be taken with her. Howwer, we do not believe she would be in as great danger on her outward trip as on her return voyage. Under any circumstances the Germans would be glad to sink her, but they would much rather send her to the bottom with her berths full of sick and wounded men than when only her crew and hospital staff were aboard.

To take the East Indian soldier and

put him at fighting on French fields in winter was almost as if GOETHALS had sent for Eskimos to come and dig the Panama Canal; so, at least, it seemed to the world when their King-Emperor summoned Rajput and Pathan, Jat and Gurkha, to come and fight the Hun. How willingly they came and how well they fought was no great surprise. The calm way they stood it was the marvel. Their book of the war, a semi-official tribute enticled "The Indian Corps in France," written by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. MEREWETHER of the Indian Army, and the Right Hon. Sir 000,000 represented men with incomes FREDERICK SMITH, has just been published by the Dutton house "under \$1,600,000,000 represented men with the authority of his Majesty's Secreincomes between \$3,000 and \$10,000 a tary of State for India in Council." year. But our railway employees It is not entirely devoted to the Indian, of course, for most India army officers are white, but the reader finds himself more interested in the brown brother than in the less mysterious Briton. And the brown brother was not a few. Within three months after Great Britain entered the war 24,000 Indian troops landed at Marseilles, the first time that an Indian military contingent had been seen west of Suez since BEACONSFIELD forty years ago brought 7,000 Indian troops to Malta as a sign of imperial

unity. As Lord Cusson says of the Asiatics in an introduction: "They came to a country where the language, the climate, the people, the customs, were entirely different from any of which they had knowledge. They were presently faced with the sharp severity of a northern winter. They, who had never suffered heavy shell fire, who had no experience of high explosive, who had never seen warfare in the air, who were totally ignorant of modern trench fighting, were exposed to all the latest and most scientific developments of the art of destruction. . . They were not fighting for their own country or people. They were not even engaged in quarrel of their own making. They were plunged in surroundings which must have been intensely depressing to the spirit of man. Almost from the

start they suffered shattering losses." And with all that, as the authors frankly say, the brown men saved the empire, for when they arrived the first British army had been almost rubbed out by the German eraser and KITCHENER'S armies "were still a shadowy embryo in the womb of improvisation." At the first battle of Ypres the Indian troops fought as if they had faced machine guns all their lives, and in this fight Sepoy (Private) KHUDADAD KHAN WOR the first Victoria Cross ever pinned on an Indian soldier. Examples of the Indian's cool courage were frequent. At Neuve Chapelle, where the British troops were under heavy machine gun fire, a German hidden in a house began potting officers:

"A Punjabi Mohammedan of the Sappers calmly put the others aside, telling them to leave it to him. He knelt down in the road, and quietly waiting until the German put his head out for another shot, killed him on the spot, He continued to wait, amid the machine suitable for use all the year round gun bullets drifting like rain, for a chance at a second man whom he believed to be there."

There was no doubt about the ef-

thans with glittering eyes, knives and teeth," Gurkhas with long gray beards, and scouts who, when surprised, could throw the end of a rope in the air and, climbing, disappear. Yet all the men from the East did was to fight well and with far more humaneness than their enemie

The Indians and the white regiments were usually brigaded together. The rank and file got along gloriously. Sometimes the combinations in divisions were startling: Manchesters, Suffolks, Pathans and Sikhs: Highland Infantry, Liverpool Reserves, Sikhs and Gurkhas: Connaught Rangers, London Territorials, Bhopals and Baluchis. The Black Watch and the Forty-first Dogras went into the second battle of Ypres side by side. By the time that red field was still. more than ten thousand Indians were dead or wounded. After Festubert and Loos, when the Indian Corps left France for other fields of war, the total casualties among the Indians were more than 16,000. Their whole record had been one of courage and fine discipline. They bore the climate and loneliness of a foreign land without complaint, and their freedom from disease was the wonder of the surgeons. True, they were permitted to have food of their own selection and preparation, and their religious ceremonies were carefully respected; but it was not the East or anything like the East.

The confusion of races and religions in India puzzles most of us, even after twenty-five years of Kipling The Indian Corps in France contained four distinct races: Rajputs, Pathans, Jats and Ghurkas; and men of three religions : Sikhs, Hindus and Mohammedans. The Sikh comes from stately man who never smokes or cuts his bair, and who draws his beard back over his ears and tucks it under his turban. His love of adventure and money balps to make him good soldier.

The Gurkha, even more familiar than the Sikh to the Western reader. is a mixture of Mongol and Raiput : short as the Japanese, but sturdler cheerful, friendly and a wonder with his long, curved knife (kukri) in open fighting. With this weapon, say the authors of "The Indian Corps in France," he can cut down a man or sharpen a pencil with equal skill.

The Jat is a tall, handsome, tough best as a cavalryman in war. He is party. of the same stock as the Rajput, but the latter scorns any profession except that of war. The Pathan is an athlete from the mountains, a feudist by nature, full of dash and valuable in skirmish, but unless led by white officers he is no such reliable soldier

as the Sikh or the Gurkha. "May those who survive," says the book in closing, "live long to keep alive by their memories the traditions of martial arder in India." They will have something to tell at home that will astonish even MULVANEY.

## Registering German Enemy Allen

The period for the registration of German enemy alien women opens today. In cities of 5,000 population and more the registration will be conducted by the police; in smaller settlements the Postmasters will manage it. The hours of registration are P. M., daily except Sunday, and the

last day of the period is June 26. In New York persons required to register must do so at the police station nearest their homes. The United the highest point of efficiency, or to States Marshal for the district has issued this statement:

"All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany being females of the age of 14 years and upward who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizen are required to register as German allen females. Female natives or subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are not required to register unless they are married to unnaturalized German subjects. Each applicant should furnish five unmounted photographs not larger than 3x3 in sise on thin paper with light background. The photograph shall be of the shoulders and full face without hat or head covering. Allen females who are members of any community or order or denomination which prescribes the wearing of headgears as part of the religious habit may furnish photographs of themselves wearing official headdress."

German speaking interpreters will be on duty at each place of registration. Certificates will not be issued immediately, but will be delivered to more than fifteen days after the day on which they register.

The authorities have tried to make the registration as simple and easy as possible, and if they have the cooperation of those who must submit to it, little difficulty will be encountered.

#### The New Problems of the Training Camps for Officers.

for officers the pupils were largely men of civilian experience, who had no familiarity with military routine, and whose education necessarily began with the primary duties of the credit where credit is due. soldier. There were some men who had undergone military drill at school or college, some national guardsmen and others who were not wholly ignorant of the rudiments of the mill tary art, but most of the students had

to begin at the beginning. The courses of instruction were therefore adapted to the needs of these men, whose ignorance was redeemed by a magnificent spirit and whose deficiencies were overcome by the ingenious and devoted efforts of instructors whose services to the country we are unfortunately liable in for the War Department's deci- fect of the Indian troops upon the to overlook. The army officers who

Germans, who had heard about "Pa- devised and carried through the system of training which is epitomized in the word Plattsburg, and the men who underwent that course, deserve the gratitude of all the American people. The fruit of their efforts has faith that withstood the assaults of cynics, the ridicule of the thoughtless and the serious questioning of informed critics; labors that were arduous, continuous and exhausting. Somewhere a permanent record should be preserved in honor of these ploneers of preparedness, that those who benefited from their great exertions may know to whom honor is due for As women are booming this patriotic our first steps toward the creation of and sesential industry, it would be a a suitable military establishment.

Our participation in the war has naturally changed the problems the commanders of the training camps for officers must solve. Now it may be said broadly that they draw their students from military life, and not from civil life. The men who are admitted to them have at least mastered the elementary duties of the soldier; they are in many cases members of the army under army dis cipline. Civilians who are admitted are likely to have been taught at least how to hold their rifles, for practically all schools now give milltary instruction, and older men eligible for enrolment have had the advantage of drill in home guard battallons, the new State forces and similar bodies. It is plain that with such a student body the elementary courses which in the original camps consumed much time and energy may be reduced in length, or eliminated altogether, and the time thus saved may be used for other purposes. Not a little of what the graduates of the earliest camps had to learn after hall) of the exhalations of the hun the Punjab. He is a strong, tall, they actually entered the service can dreds of promiscuous speciators, cough thus be imparted in the period of instruction, to the advantage of the

> of the army. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 13 .- J. A. COTTLE, aged 84, and Mrs. JOHN HAR-PER, aged 75, have returned from Cat-lettaburg. Ky., where they eloped and were married.—From yesterday's news-

Romance is immortal, and lovers are ever young.

enrolled as members of the Prohibi- health. To delicate constitutions incep women to join their ranks, against is irritating and spoils their pleasur Hindu, a farmer in peace and at his 96,749 who selected the Republican enrolled women to enrolled men is higher among the Republicans than arises whether the enrolled women will show as high a percentage of stay-at-homes on primary days as the men habitually do.

Judge J. Oris HUMPHREY of the United States District Court in Illinois has refused to grant citizenship to a Russian who claimed exemption from The day has passed in which a mere desire for citizenship was sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

Germany blames United States for Costa Rica's declaration of war.—Newsts just dues?

The request of the Navy Depart. ment for an increase in the enlisted pective needs of the service which of the House who have oppposed the quire a naval education to understand that fleets and squadrons insufficiently supplied with officers cannot reach recognize the danger of an undermanned establishment. The House should recede from its stand in favor of a temporary increase, and join the Senate in granting the reasonable of some of your contributors who are permanent relief asked for by the reponsible officers of the navy.

Reichstag member hears that captive German officers are forced to work in the United States.—Despatch from Am-

The number of things members of the Reichstag hear about America is amazing, and practically all of them, like this report of enforced labor, are

## GERMAN POSTER ART.

Declaration That What There Is Is Borrowed From England.

varning by Mr. Matlack Price against the influence of German poster technique is somewhat amusing to those who kno something about the history of German poster technique

This supposed German influence is in reality English, as the entire poster system of Germany had its birth with Nicholson and Price, two English poster registrants on their personal applica- artists, whose posters signed "Beggartion not less than ten days and not staffs" took Ludwig Hohlwein, a German architect, to England about 1904. Hohlwein stands foremost among the our Eastern farmers would employ Berman poster artists, and after his return from England, two years later, the asset in preventing the ravages of the felt in his posters. This is the same the only reason the farmers give for striking technique which Mr. Matlack which will award prizes for the ship uilding poster competition, regards as German propaganda

It occurs to me that our friendly ally. Great Britain, will deeply resent Mr. Price's claim that that which is Eng-It seems only fair that Mr. Price, as an expert in commercial poster art and as an educator in that field, should give

NEW YORK, June 15.

Faith.

Roop the faith and meet the test!
Roop the faith and meet the test!
Rand for what we know is best!
As the dead around us fall,
Giving up for truth their all,
Let us carry on and give
All we have that right shall live.
Death has ceased to matter now!
By the thorns upon His brow
Who for us was crucified
They shall live who thus have died;
Live in freedom's laughter aweet;
Live where freedom's banners fly.
Such as they shall never die!
Who for truth shall pay the cost
Never sleeps among the lost,
All that death has power to claim
Are the faithless sone of shame.
Keep the faith and serve the truth;
Ours shall be eternal youth. From the Detroit Free Press

TAX SUMMER FURS?

Suggestion That Fashion Shoulder Some of the War Burden.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Eir Among the articles that Professor Oliver to the Ways and Means Committee as luxuries that should be taxed to raise revenue for the war, I fail to find wom

It would seem no more than just if mere man is to pay a tax for the luxury of keeping cool on warm nights in a suit of Chinese pajamas that woman should pay a tax for the luxury of keep ing her neck warm in furs on hot days fruitful source of revenue.

It will undoubtedly impress favorably the financial sagacity and taxing in

vided that fur pieces made of possur skins are exempt. JAMES D. DEWELL, Jr.

## NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15. LOUIS THE NERVOUS.

In a Flash He Invents a Substitute for Electric Fans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To show that my mind is more active than the average human being, and that ments of the July dividend period. maxims are not ineffectual when se down by spiritual inventors, I herewith anounce to your readers a substitute ease breeding electric fan, now so ob trusively in use in playhouses, movie theatres, barrooms, &

It is an indisputable fact that the electric fan is very unhygienic. Its in-ventor could not possibly have had any knowledge of matters that pertain to the welfare of man. First, where does Liberty Loan operation to be \$2,000,fan does is to thresh mercilessly the ing, perhaps having contactous or infectious ailments without their knowledge candidates for commissions as well as ably compelled to inhale this contaminated air for hours without redress if

he complains. Second, the undue pressure the fan place on the air promotes a wind which if we were out of doors we would call a gale-which confined within the compass of a hall grows into a miniature whirlwind. From this not one of the audience can free himself. The hall has no tion party and fewer than a third as tive pneumonia, neuralgia, eye troubles, women as men in the Socialist &c., result therefrom. To nervous pat The Democrats got 164.722 rons the constant insupportable draught while enjoying the various reels. one of their "fans" during the sum-

Third, there is no intellectual reason for an electric fan. It does not create fresh air-it foists on us mephitic, unbreathable, bacteria charged, accumulated exhalations from hundreds of lungs the health nature of which we know not. They why bear such ma- loans. The pressure upon the banks lignant, tyrannical appliances just to has please the inventor's vanity? As soon the financing of the war outlays and as I receive governmental powers, the the accommodation sought by large be the electric fan. Enough said on The banks of various cities have had

In a flash I invent something that can be applied practically. In five min- tions engaged on rush contracts for utes my mind had the new invention war material and the equipment necmost enjoyable appliance to hygienically ous industries. There has never been Why rob the Hohenzollern family of summer, any movie hall, barroom or money strain has been so according to the strain to the strain has been so according to the strain to the nishes pure air to the audience; and the banks financed the record break-

I wonder if any other inventor has culty, and instead of a panicky rise in it does not exist.

LOUIS M. EILSHEMIUS.

## New York, June 15. RAISING SHEEP.

The Great Wool States Have Trouble With Dogs.

failure, due solely to the ravages by

Montana, the greatest sheep raising State in the Union, has no dog laws relative to sheep, and it employs a number of dogs to assist the herders. with no dog laws in regard to sheep They also use sheep dogs with the flocks. Now, why is that in the greatest sheep raising States there is less trouble with dogs than in the States where few

heep are raised? It is only too obvious that there me other reason, and the dog is get ting the blame, for, if three States of the Union can raise sheep with any number of dogs to be accounted for, it could do likewise provided climatic con

ditions were as favorable. Our farmer informed me that small flocks of sheep did not pay, and the low prices they received for wool made the flocks unprofitable. Added to this parasites and climatic conditions helped

toward non-success. Judging from my own experience, i good sheep dog it would prove a great English influence made itself strongly predatory dogs, since that seems to be their losses.

Our own sheep dogs proved their value in this respect. They allowed no strange dogs on the farm and we suffered no losses except from disease Sheep dogs have been used by all the sheep raising countries of Europe and Asia from the prophet Job down to the present day, and to disregard this well not be raised without a guardian, which is what our farmers are trying to do.

The sheep raiser who has to ask Con gress and the dog catcher to help him be better off doing his bit in the army than on a sheep farm.

L. H. CONGER. ELLENVILLE, June 15.

## Enforcing the Rule in Kanse

From the Downs News. bread, leaving the balance on the plate. The next morning at breakfast he was waited on by a committee of citizens and informed that the bread he left the night before would be his first course for break-fast, and remained to see that he ate it.

# HOW THE BANKS FINANCED THE MOST DIFFI. CULT READJUSTMENT OF THE WAR PERIOD.

justified their faith and their labors; M. W. Sprague of Harvard mentioned Remarkable Achievement by New York Banks During the Past Week of Record Payments-Some of the Incidents Connected With the Paying Over of the Largest Tax Fund Ever Exacted on a Single Day.

The New York money market conserving the nation's gold supply taken over during the period of the underwent last week the most extraor- and discountenancing all efforts to dinary test that any money market liberalize the provisions of the Fedhas been put to. No Government had eral Reserve act so as to make availever before exacted such a stupen- sble for rediscount operations a vadous tax payment on a single day; riety of long term paper which was account was adjusted last never intended to figure as collateral Saturday with less difficulty than was for such transactions. The usefulfrequently experienced a decade or so ness of our banking system would ago in connection with the financing have been greatly impeired had the of a quarterly July interest and divi- Federal Reserve banks been permitted This operation will be to rediscount paper that was taken remembered, therefore, not only for with the understanding that severa the record payments involved but successive renewals, if necessary, for the fact that they came at a time would be granted. This would have when the market had just financed led to inflation of the most dangerous the largest war loan ever floated in sort at a time when it was highly this country, when \$170,000,000 had essential to safeguard the country been pledged for the American Red from just this evil. When the finan-Cross and when the banks were arranging to provide the heavy pay-At no time since the world war try from serious perils.

What the Payments Were.

started, therefore, have the aggrebeen as complex or as oppressive as during the week just ended. Reckoning the total payments to the Government by corporations and individuals for income war taxes at \$3,600,000,000, estimating Red Cross Fund the War Chest Fund and other war benevolences at \$250,-000,000, and the probable engagements for the July dividend and interest payments at \$300,000,000, fully \$6,100,-000,000 has had to be provided by the ments of the last five weeks. A portion of the tax payments has been effected with the use of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, certain isfor large subscriptions to the third ments in the aggregate represent by far the largest amount that our

A Remarkable Showing

The ease with which these great payments have been financed is the (This more remarkable when the previous borrowings by the Government and tered the list of beiligerents this Government has borrowed more than \$10. 000,000,000 through the sale of long he shollshed in cities will contractors upon Government to make extensive loans, covering the current outlays by firms and corporaessary to increase the output of varia June market, therefore, when the the complications so numerous. ing payments last week without diffiand commissioned personnel of the thought of this? That I have never money rates, such as has often been navy is based on present and prosen scarcely a ripple upor citement and the possible complications of the German offensive.

## Strong Bank Position.

This shows how well adapted our banking system is to meet the de- operating expenses and provide for mands of our market at a time when the necessary depreciation which all business throughout the world is companies must provide for if they insettled and foreign borrowers are are to continue as going concerns. offering exceptionally high interest Will the President Act? rates for loans by American lenders. trying to prove that the sheep raising A year ago the money markets were supported by the inflow of \$100,000,-000 Canadian gold during the latter half of June. This assistance was arranged by the British authorities to support this market during the period when it was financing an immense volume of credits for the account of the Allies. Now that the war has become largely our own enterprise, with expenses in this country increasing at the rate of \$100,000,000 a onth, the strain upon the money market is even more severe. Yet the arrangements have been so well handled as to enable the banks to enlarge their investments in commercial paper and time loans at the moment when this complicated financial readjust-

> Safeguarding the Situation. In the light of what has happened it is easy to see that the Federal Re-

## GERMAN SOCIETIES. Racial Isolation Is Not a Means True Americanization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 11 is doubtful if any earnest supporter of the United States in the world war can bility of 15,000,000 American Germans concoct their special form of patriotism and to make a "demonstration of loyalty" on the Fourth of July or on any other day.

The Germans who advise with each other to the exclusion of the descendants of other countries who have become Americans without any reservation are sure to deceive each other. For many months effort has been made to have the German associations send messages to their friends, relatives and the people of Germany that no comfort could be expected from the descendants of Germans in this country in the venal and diabolical warfare which the German Government instituted and is carrying A few patriotic Germans have moved in these German societies, but, A travelling man who was served at with only a few exceptions, to be hushed to he hotel at Lenors one evening last week up or defeated. Complaint has been marely ate the centres of the silices of made to me and to others that those who are loyal are put in a very equivocal position against their will by the acts of the unconverted American Ger-

It is impossible that groups of Ger-He took them at their word and downed man Americans can be formed without

By WILLIAM JUSTUS BOIES. sort at a time when it was highly cial history of our first year of was is written, therefore, the intelligent leadership of the Federal Reserve Board at a time of national crisis will be recalled as safeguarding the coun-

"Keeping Liquid." Had the board not resisted the pressure to allow the Federal Reserve banks to rediscount dead or nonwould never have made the remarkthat they did last week. With the War Finance Corporation the problem is quite different, since that corporation was formed for the purpose of granton essential work who had found it impossible to secure accommodation in the regular channels. The controversy between the public utilities comporation directors is based on the reasonableness of the demand by lender that its advances should be restricted for the most part to paper that stipulation be insisted upon it is clear that the public utilities panies will not secure much assistance from the War Finance Corporation shelter. Now, such unheard of condi- money markets have ever been re- since those borrowers are confronted Twice as many women as men have tion merely endangers each spectator's quired to finance in the same length with constantly mounting operating costs on the one hand and a fixed price limit for their service on the Until the public utilities companies are successful, therefore, in ley and service rates at the hands of the various State commissions it will the burdens incident to the steady not be possible for them to obtain rise in commodity prices to the high-War Finance Corporation directors reaccount. Since the United States en- quire before extending the accommodation applied for.

It may be necessary for the Federal authorities to take some action on the ground that this is a war crisis and many of the public utilities corporations are necessary in offensive and son made a strong appeal for these corporations in February, but inasmuch as the companies are controlled by State laws and often operated only within State limits, it has been impossible to obtain agreement upon thoroughgoing relief scheme. situation has been made more difthe unsound which various promoters attempted in the early days of these corpora-But these evils are gradually eliminated, much of the water has been emitted and the physical position of many of these comserve banks began business, there has panies has been so strengthened as to add materially to their usefulness as movement by the clearing houses market, notwithstanding the war ex- public service institutions. It would be absurd to allow these companies to great significance at a time of mogo into receivership simply because market strain when did not permit them to charge a sufficient price for their service to cover

The bankers cannot be asked to underwrite the securities of these deposits in connection with the pay? companies when they are doing busi- over of Government taxes the markness under conditions which make it would have been seriously derangimpossible for them to make both ends meet. It was natural for the however, through an interchange bankers last week to decline to guarantee the paper of these concerns in member bank to receive immedia a way which would make it possible credit on the books of the Federal B. for them to comply with the requirements of the War Finance Corporation act. If the directors of the cor- against it (the member bank) in paporation interpret the act to mean ment for taxes that day. Through that they should not make direct loans to public utilities concerns, finance comfortably the heaviest that except under extraordinary circum- payments ever made in the history stances, and that they should insist war finance. The achievement " upon the paper bearing a bank's quite extraordinary and would a indorsement, it is evident that rela- have been possible had it not it tively few public utilities companies for the splendid facilities provided will be helped out by the War Finance Corporation. It may be difficult for which the best known English be the Government authorities to formu- chairman says "surpasses in strens late a programme for genuine relief and in excellence any other bank

criticism and suspicion. It is therefore reads and societies is, I think, du very important that these people should the confusing and contradictory be protected against themselves and not ments and comments of the press. run the risk of defeating entirely the the absence of a definite system object which they have of expressing ing before the people the wishes of

their loyalty to the Government. Those who hesitate about forms of signature of the official empowed the President and Congress and Army of expression and who are unwilling to speak on the subject, give whole hearted support to the conduct of the war against Germany and the frequent urging of nurses who begin sympathizing with each other | the Red Cross overseas service ! because they cannot condemn the war there is a shortage of nurses, policy of Germany, should, as far as Dr. Lambert, just returned from a possible, keep quiet and go on studying, clal inspection of hospitals at the for certainly there will be avenging is recorded as saying that there angels to take note of those who in this shortage of nurses, but a short-recountry, by indirection or otherwise, transportation facilities to take refuse to help bring the war to a successful finish by the defeat of Germany.

If I have been careless in describing these persons as American Germans or German Americans or Germans, I hope when a Government department offence is not given. I would like to order or request to communicate call them all Americans. The work of the committee on foreign language and tin form, serially numbered, or foreign language press of the National Security League requires careful consideration of the acts of such groups. CHARLES E. LYDECKER. Chairman Committee of Foreign Lan-

guage and Foreign Press.

#### WHAT UNCLE SAM WANTS. Clarity and Continuity in Government Requests Are Wanted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Any truth in the frequent statement that we what is expected from it. as a people largely ignore the requests subjecting their members to extreme of Government and its allied war bu-

war. Many of these companies, how-ever, are in an embarrassing predicament, and if it is necessary for the War Finance Corporation to reject their applications for loans it may be expedient for the Federal authorities to grant definite reffer as a war measur

Notwithstanding the successful ad-

## Financing Speculation.

justment of the June 15 tax payments it is clear that the banks are not in a position at this time to finance a broad speculative movement in the stock market. There are immense issues of Treasury certificates of in debtedness which the banks must provide for, besides furnishing the aclation required by merchants and business men, who are doing bus. ness at the highest level of prices for raw material that the markets have ever seen. The cost of conducting business is constantly increasing, and with the rise in living expenses and the volume of new financing that is being announced with the approval of the Capital Issues Committee the total burdens upon a money market that is still overshadowed with the war hazard are too great to justify the banks in making heavy advances upon speculative collateral. This does not mean that the lending institutions will withdraw from the Wait Street loan market entirely, or that they will reject all applications for collateral loans. It is possible that just such loans and that larger offerings of time money will be made. But conservative bankers cannot be expected to provide the funds for conducting a bull campaign in the stock market at a time when this Governits allies besides financing the most costly military campaign that the world has ever seen. The banks are in a strong position, largely for the and that they have avoided the pitfalls which are inevitable at a time when the pressure for funds from corporation borrowers is very great

### Money Market Tension.

The so-called money pool of Wall Street formed in the early days of the Liberty Loan financing has rendered splendid service at a time when strong leadership in the money market was essential. The New York Clearing House Association, at its meeting today, may appoint a committee to confer with committees from the Chicago and Philadelphia clearing house as to the best means of extending re lief to public utility companies and Corporation was designed to care for In this way an agreement may be reached with the directors of the cor porations to extend the necessary assistance upon terms that may mak it possible for the banks to inderse companies put out. Before this is done, however, it may be necessary to get Congress to amend the acimportant particulars. It is clear the the assistance which the War Finan Corporation was designed to grant badly needed by a vast number . corporation borrowers whose director find it impossible to market the short time securities under the co ditions existing to-day. The present the three largest cities, therefore, h operation between bankers and G importance in the national w

winning the war. The Treasury officials deserve g credit for what they did in rafeguar troublesome tax adjustment of t last few days. Had the banks b exposed to immense withdrawals The payments were really effects credits which made it possible for serve Bank for a deposit equivalento the amount of checks draw this means the banks were enabled

unless the companies are formally system in the world." in authority, authenticated by the

A striking instance is to be for

those waiting to go. We find these same contramatters relating to food and

servation. Common sense dictate people it should be publishe! in signature of one responsible that he who has a set of these may know just what is wanted If this is done, they are certain published as a rule in the pres might be added that when the sible head has spoken mine should keep mum as to their be theories, and the press should from unnecessary amplification. to the great number of individual agan lists who receive attent the press the public cannot really

Boston, Mass., June 15.